

238,106 was the TIMES' circulation for last week.

The STAR'S circulation for last week was 107,528

# The Times

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WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 18, 1895.

ONE CENT.

## MILLIONS FOR DEFENSES

Bills Introduced in Senate and House Providing for It.

### FOR THE EX-CONFEDERATES

Senator Hill Introduces a Bill to Repeal the Law Prohibiting Them From Serving in the Army or Navy. Mr. Call's Resolution Concerning Influence of Corporations Discussed.

Mr. Chandler introduced in the Senate today a bill "to strengthen the military armament," and it was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Grant offered in the House a bill of the same purport as Mr. Chandler's.

It appropriates \$100,000,000, to be immediately available, for the construction of fortifications and other works for defense on the seacoast and along the Canadian frontier, and for their armament with heavy ordnance.

In order to raise the sum of money necessary to carry out the provisions of this act the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue and sell bonds, payable at the pleasure of the United States within thirty years.

It states that the President be and is hereby authorized and directed to strengthen the military armament by adding thereto, equipped for use, 1,000,000 infantry rifles, 1,000 guns for field artillery and not exceeding 5,000 guns for fortifications, to be procured by manufacture in the several or by contract for manufacture, or by direct purchase in this country or elsewhere, according to the discretion of the President.

Also, respecting the occupation or attempted occupation by any other means of any portion of that territory by the military or civil authorities of Great Britain or Canada; also, respecting any other attempt by Great Britain or Canada to assert any claim to the territory of the United States in Alaska.

MR. HILL'S REPEAL BILL. Mr. Hill introduced a bill to repeal the law which provides that no person who held a commission in the army or navy of the United States at the beginning of the late rebellion and who afterward served in any capacity in the military, naval or civil service of the Confederate States, shall be appointed to any position in the army or navy of the United States.

Upon his request that it be immediately put on his passage, Mr. Hill said that the request seemed to him rather remarkable. It was likely that all Senators would vote in favor of the bill.

MR. MEREDITH'S SUGGESTION. The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Call for the appointment of a select committee to investigate organized efforts of corporations to influence members of Congress or to influence the legislation of Congress was taken up and Mr. Call made an argument in favor of its adoption.

Mr. Chandler sustained Mr. Call's request. Mr. Sewell made his first speech since his reelection to the Senate in opposition to the resolution, unless its scope were confined to the State of Florida.

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During the discussion the concurrent resolution for a recess from December 20 to January 3 was received from the House, and before the Senate referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The consideration of the resolution having been resumed, a spice of humor was infused into it by a remark made by Mr. White, that if the proposed committee should have the right to travel all over the United States and should visit California, it would be well to glad to show the committee around.

"I have no doubt that the committee would be very glad to be shown around," Mr. Call remarked, and some laughter.

Mr. Caffery opposed the resolution, argued that the States themselves were primarily charged with such investigations, and intimated that if a bill on the subject should be reported, the Republican majority would re-negotiate the late Federal election law.

The call resolution having to go over at the expiration of the morning hour (2 p. m.), the Senate voted, 38 to 12, to continue its consideration. Mr. Call moved for a recess for a select committee the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and that motion was agreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 24—and the resolution was amended was agreed to.

At 2:25 p. m. the Senate, on motion of Mr. Chandler, went into executive session.

### GETTING THE GUNS READY.

Mr. McAdoo hurried up the Ordnance and Building of Ships.

An early caller at the White House today was Secretary Olney, and he was closeted with the President for some time in connection with the question of future procedure in the Venezuelan controversy.

It is not likely that any further communication with Great Britain on the subject will be had until Congress takes final action on the suggestion made by the President for a commission of investigation.

The message which Mr. Cleveland sent to Congress yesterday is not in reality a part of the diplomatic correspondence with Great Britain.

It is interesting now to recall the fact that on August 21 last, just six months after Secretary Olney's note to Lord Salisbury was sent, Mr. McAdoo, the acting Secretary of the Navy, called to his office all the bureau chiefs having any duties to perform with respect to the construction of naval vessels and urged them to hurry up the work of completion on the vessels then in course of construction.

Particular attention was to be given to the six gunboats which were on the stocks, and the chief of ordnance was especially directed to expedite work on the guns being made at the Washington Navy Yard for the gunboats Indiana, Oregon and Massachusetts.

A little later on extra forces of men were detailed for work at the Washington gun factory, and work on the big guns was pushed.

Special Assessment Certificates. In the Senate today Senator McMillan introduced a bill amending the act of June 1, 1890, for the relief of holders of District of Columbia special assessment certificates.

It provides that on all special assessment certificates, except or stock owned by the government of the District of Columbia, or former municipal corporation in said District, whether on account of paving or other special local improvements, or general taxes, interest shall be allowed at the date of cancellation of the assessments.

## TWO SIDES OF THE WAR QUESTION.



## TALK OF WAR RAMPANT IN CONGRESS, AMONG WAR AND NAVY MEN, GRAND ARMY AND MILITIA

House Appropriates \$100,000 for a Venezuelan Commission.

English Aggression Would Meet a Weak Defense.

United States Lacks a Fleet of Battle Ships.

Holiday Recess of Congress May Be Shortened by It.

District Militia Are Full of Patriotic Ardor.

### THE SENATE WILL GO SLOW

It Is Expected That the Amount Will Be Increased to \$200,000—House Republicans Shut Off All Debate on the Subject—Mr. Crisp Talks of Stolen Thunder.

Within twenty-eight minutes after the House assembled, a bill offered by Mr. Hill of Illinois, appropriating \$100,000 to defray the expenses of the commission recommended by the President to investigate the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, was passed.

The bill was accompanied without a dissenting vote, and continued applause and the utmost enthusiasm.

The Republican caucus had determined to allow no debate and even Gen. Grosvenor was not permitted to speak. Many members on both sides made efforts to secure recognition, but beyond a few hurried words from Mr. Crisp, a patriotic address by Mr. Hill and some deprecatory remarks by Mr. Bland, the matter was brought to a final vote, being adjourned at every turn.

An attempt was made to have a telegram read from a citizen of Alabama suggesting that the prohibition be removed from ex-Confederates existing in the army.

A few minutes later, immediately after Mr. Dingley had offered a resolution providing for the holiday recess, Mr. Meredith said he had a suggestion to make regarding it.

Proceeding, Mr. Meredith inquired if, in view of the probable war, it would not be a good idea for Republicans to frame a bill removing the disabilities for military service from ex-Confederates.

The Republicans were charged with the interpretation and the Democrats correspondingly delighted.

The bill appropriating \$100,000 for the expenses of the Venezuelan commission, as recommended by the President in his message yesterday, will not be passed in the Senate quite as expeditiously as it was passed in the House.

The House simply appropriates the money necessary. The Senate proposes to make it a more serious matter. When the bill comes over this afternoon it will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Senator Morgan favors increasing the appropriation to \$200,000, but there is another and more important reason why the bill should be referred. The Monroe doctrine has never been perpetuated in any of the United States statutes, and it is the purpose of the Senate committee to engrave this doctrine into this bill.

The time was never so opportune, it is said, and the House will doubtless accept the amendment.

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### THE IMMORTAL "MONROE DOCTRINE."

"We could not view an interposition for oppressing them (the South American States), or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States."—From President Monroe's Message to Congress in December, 1823.

eration of his bill, which he sent to the desk and had read by Mr. Bland.

Mr. Boutelle asked if it were the intention to pass the bill without debate.

Mr. Hill stated that that was his desire. The Democratic members of the Senate, President upon the subject was read to the House only yesterday, and he did not believe that the members were so fully advised of the matter as they should be, when called upon to act definitely upon the proposition.

Mr. Boutelle said that he had been charged by him to state, wherever he was known, that should Congress and the President find themselves in a position where they felt it necessary to call the country to arms he would not be found lagging behind.

He hoped that the bill would be sent to a committee in the regular way, to be thoroughly digested there, and then reported to the House.

Speaker Reed—Does the gentleman object?

Mr. Boutelle—Lame not objected, I simply suggested the hope that the bill might be sent to a committee.

Continued on Second Page.

### SOME OFFICIAL OPINIONS

Report of Gen. Miles Sets Forth the Condition of Our Defenses—Danger of War Predicted by Gen. Schofield a Year Ago—Secretary Lamont's Figures on the Standing Army.

The talk of wars and rumors of wars had no visible effect on the officers at the War Department this morning.

Nearly all of them were disposed to regard the talk of war with England as a serious matter, however. Few thought that there was cause for immediate alarm, and none would admit the possibility of an early outbreak of hostilities.

In view of the public interest which has been aroused in the Venezuelan affair, and the possible declaration of war between Great Britain and the United States, there are some extracts from Gen. Miles' report which have taken on a new interest within the last day or two.

The military condition of the country and the state of its coast defenses is simply set forth. The general introduction the subject as follows:

WEAK COAST DEFENSES. "The condition of the coast defenses is of the first importance, requiring decided and immediate action for its improvement.

In my opinion, it is well to give a plain statement of the condition of the coast defenses, rather than to mislead our people into an unwarranted belief in their supposed security.

"The unguarded condition of our coast is perfectly well known at the seat of government, and every first-class foreign power, and I think it a duty to earnestly invite the attention of the honorable Secretary of War to this fact that the true condition of affairs should be laid before the government in order that the necessary measures may be taken for improvement. This is not a new subject, but one of vital importance to the nation."

Another striking passage in the report is as follows:

"There are two delusions which seem to be misleading in this country. One is that torpedoes can be depended upon to protect the accumulated wealth of three hundred years that is located along the coast. The second is that our coast of four thousand miles in extent can be defended by a navy. Torpedo plants would be useless without batteries to protect them, and in the entrances to several of the harbors the water is of such depth as to make it impossible to utilize torpedoes."

"It is useless to suppose that a small navy like ours could protect such a prospective coast, embracing many of the principal cities of the country, and a large portion of the wealth. The recent maneuvers in England demonstrated that even with the powerful navy of the British empire it would be impossible for their navy to defend the coast of that island against a foreign fleet in case of war."

"The main reliance of the country would have to be upon its land defenses. If these were not properly manned, war with any first-class naval power would result in a sacrifice of many of our most important cities, and ten days would be ample time to complete their destruction."

"In thus presenting the actual condition of our coast lines I do not anticipate war in the near future. Yet it requires time to construct modern weapons of war, it would be unwise to disregard the lessons of history. In the history of the world there have been less than 10 per cent where any formal warning or declaration of war has been given preceding hostilities."

"In our own country for nearly 200 years there has never been a period of thirty-five years in which it has not been involved in war. The best guarantee for an assurance of continued peace is such a condition of our military forces as will give us reasonable protection from foreign enemies, as well as from violent internal dissensions and revolutions, which have occurred, and undoubtedly will occur, in the history of every nation."

This report of Gen. Miles is not the only one which contains expressions singularly pertinent to the present situation. A year ago Gen. Schofield sounded a true note of warning, and it has the ring of prophecy in it. One paragraph of his report is this:

"The country is now for the first time squarely confronted with the necessity of

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Continued on Second Page.

### A COMPARISON OF NAVIES

It Shows That England's Is Vastly Superior to That of America—Seaboard Cities Would Be Assaulted at Once by a Big Fleet From Over the Water—The Situation Explained.

The possibilities presented in the President's message yesterday naturally turned attention to the condition of the United States navy and to a comparison of our naval force with that of Great Britain.

The United States has tremendous advantages in the geographical situation, in its independence of the outside world in the matter of internal food supply and all material necessary for carrying on a war with another great nation, and in the strength of its very weakness in the character and number of its merchant marine as compared with the immense loss which would be entailed on Great Britain through interference with her commerce.

Naval officers, although any of them do not conceal their feeling that a war with Great Britain, should not be unwelcome, fully recognize this disparity, and their acknowledgment of our weakness in this respect is borne out by the naval lists of both countries.

WEAK IN BATTLESHIPS. That the United States is lamentably weak in battleships—the chief engines of war in the modern navy—is a fact which has not been called to the attention of the public. England has fifty battleships, and against these we have but one in commission—the Indiana. However, crumpled every first-class vessel must be powerful form of fighting vessel may be added the double-turreted monitors Amphitrite and Manitowish, and the coast defense monitors in service and building.

The Oregon and the Massachusetts, sisters of the Indiana, can be made ready for service in three days, as they lack only their armor, while the Iowa, larger and more formidable, cannot be placed in service under a year and a half.

In summing up the objects against which a naval attack might be expected by the United States are, first, the important commercial ports; second, vessels in the foreign trade; third, the coast guard and fishing fleets; and fourth, the coast guard and fishing fleets.

At present England has 79 cruisers and 12 coast defense ships, 19 lookout boats and 32 torpedo boats. Against this array, the United States has 16 coast defense vessels, only 1 cruiser and others building; 13 protected, but unarmed cruisers, and 20 unprotected cruisers and 1 torpedo boat.

Authorized and building. England has in service 19 battle ships of the first class, 12 second class and 12 third class. While America has in service 6 and building.

STATIONS OF THE SHIPS. Of the vessels of the South Atlantic station there are three now in Atlantic American waters; the Newark and Castine were heard from in November at Montevideo, while the Yacaré was at the same place. Last April the Castine was sent to Zanzibar to protect American interests. Commander Thomas Perry is commanding the Castine; Lieutenant Commander M. A. Ackley the Newark; and the Newark by Capt. Yates Stirling, who last May relieved Capt. Terry. The last named vessel belongs to the second class and the other two to the third class.

SI GOT IT IN THE EAR. Chinese Laundryman Settles a Quarrel With a Flatiron.

Si King is a 250-pound Chinaman, who conducts a laundry on 21 56 E. street, northwest. He became engaged in a quarrel with one of his employers yesterday afternoon, and the result was a broken flatiron and a broken head.

After Si's injuries were dressed at the Emergency Hospital, he started out to have his assistant arrested.

Dr. McDonald said Si was the largest man that has ever been treated at the hospital.

### EMPLOYEES GAIN THEIR POINT.

Clyde Shipbuilders Secede From the Masters' Union and Yield.

Glasgow, Dec. 18.—Two large Clyde shipbuilding firms have seceded from the union of the shipbuilding masters and announced that they will reopen their yards upon the terms demanded by their employees, who have of late been looked out in pursuance of a threat between the Belfast and Clyde shipbuilders, the former of whose employees are on strike.

Dispersed His Millions. San Francisco, Dec. 18.—Hans H. Kohler, one of the late Charles Kohler, at one time a millionaire merchant of this city, filed a petition in insolvency yesterday. His liabilities amounted to nearly \$400,000, with no assets. Insolvency was the result of a life of dissipation.

Wind up of C. A. C. Fair-Carnival tonight. The President expressed himself strongly in favor of upholding the Monroe doctrine, and all loyal Americans are ready to back him up. By the by, do you know that the quality custom made nothing at prices like these? Forty dollar custom-made suits, or overcoats, for \$10.00. Twenty-five dollar suits for \$7.50. Our suits are made by two dollars and a half.

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### FOREIGN AFFAIRS SESSION

It Has Been Given Authority to Sit During the Vacation—The Members Have No Fear of Immediate Trouble and Very Generally Believe England Will Back Down.

A gun is not needed just now. It may be in six months.

So the general advice of Congressmen is that the fighter had better be looking around to see where he can secure a real good weapon when he wants it.

The situation is grave. There is even some fear that the holiday season may be shortened. The Senate has already taken action in this direction. It has given its Committee on Foreign Affairs permission to sit during the recess.

This means virtually that the Senate is in session so far as foreign affairs are concerned. The House will probably grant similar permission to its committee, and both branches will thus be in touch with foreign affairs.

It is likely that Congress will be called on to act immediately after the holiday recess. In the Senate no action will be taken on the President's recommendation until after the reorganization, which will be tomorrow. Then the Committee on Foreign Affairs will take the matter up.

WHAT WILL BE DONE. If the President is authorized to appoint the commission to determine the boundary line between British and Venezuelan interests, it must go to Venezuela before anything can be done. It must see for itself and report before the "dogs of war" are unleashed.

That is, if England wants to fight on the Monroe doctrine in the abstract. If she does, all that is necessary is to say so. That is the feeling among the Senate end of the Capitol.

Republicans say there is a good deal of politics in the President's message, but it is the feeling of the kind. They think that Cleveland is finding an American policy very late, but he has found it. If he keeps on as he has started the Republican will support him to a man.

But war cannot come for months yet, and before that time a settlement will have been reached. The British have been trying to find the dividing line for nearly a century. Since 1824 that country has been claiming and conceding.

FINDING THE LINE. If a real smart American commission goes down to Venezuela and finds the line, a good many American statesmen think it will please the English wonderfully. Salisbury will at once sing:

"This is the line I long have sought And blithely found I get it."

The entire English cabinet will exclaim: "We told you there was no use for arbitration. This is all we have ever claimed. We are glad you are satisfied."

The American statesman also finds that the Salisbury ministry is giving a great deal more than its predecessor. It has already agreed to a division that brings it away within the Schomburgk line. The Salisbury line cuts off from them nearly all the gold fields and all of the mouth of the Orinoco.

The line is the one point in which Americans are principally interested, outside the Monroe doctrine part of it. The control of

### THE DOCTRINE REAFFIRMED.

It will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist, by every means in its power, as a willful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands, or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory, which, after investigation, we have determined of right belong to Venezuela.

In making these recommendations, I am fully alive to the responsibility incurred and keenly realize all the consequences that may follow.—Grover Cleveland's Message to Congress in December, 1895.

this river would have given the British a hold from which it would be hard to dislodge them.

So the optimistic statesmen see nothing but a backdown on the part of England. But they hold that the situation is grave enough to hunt for a good gun.

FORD THEATER CLAIMANTS. All Except Two Have Been Examined by Medical Board.

The medical board has just finished examining another lot of Ford Theater claimants.

Among them were Clifton Love, Alexander C. Black, Lloyd J. Smith, C. Owen, Charles B. McLaughlin, Daniel P. McCormack and John Henry Harding. They finished the medical examination in the case of all except two, who are out of the city and three held over.

The clerk of the District committee is getting things in shape for the new committee. All bills up to 1,000 are in and being indexed. He expects to be entirely up by the time of adjournment.

### READY TO FIGHT ANY TIME

Col. Moore Says the President Can Have Their Services at a Moment's Notice—Grand Army Veterans to the Number of 100,000 Would Go to the Front.

The war fever has permeated the militia. Last night the Washington Light Infantry under Col. Moore, chief of police, had a special meeting to arrange for the Christmas celebration, and the talk among the boys was ardently patriotic. They desired to at once tender their services to the President.

Col. Moore himself said this morning to a Times reporter that the issue appeared to him a very serious one, and if war was avoided it would have to be through masterly statesmanship and great moderation. But he didn't think the temper of the country appeared to be in favor of moderation.

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### WOMEN JOIN THE STRIKE.

Charged a Mail Car and Motorman Dragged Off by His Wife.

Philadelphia, Dec. 18.—There was an exciting scene at the depot, at Thirtieth street and Ridge street, today.

When a United States mail car left the station the crowd gathered thereabout, which included a number of women, made a rush for it, and the wife of the motorman succeeded in dragging her husband from the car.

The conductor was also pulled from the platform by the mob. The police made a charge upon the crowd, and a riot seemed imminent, but the officers became masters of the situation.

A car loaded with policemen was then rushed to the rear of the mail car, and the latter was thus pushed over the route.

Ever special officer in the city employed by private corporations is liable to an emergency call, and must obey, under their office of office.

Prof. Gallenga Dead.

London, Dec. 18.—Prof. Antonio Carlo Napoleone Gallenga, the Italian physicist, died at Cheston, Monmouthshire, yesterday. He was 68.

## EUROPE BACKS SALISBURY

Powers Agree That Cleveland's Position Is Untenable.

### RUMOR OF THE SITUATION

London Brokers Ask if a British Fleet Appearing Before New York Would Be Hampered by Excursion Steamers—English Papers Taking Stock of Our Fighting Capacity.

London, Dec. 18.—A number of politicians seen at the various Conservative clubs by the United Press representative maintained that diplomats, acting under the instructions of Lord Salisbury, had sounded the European powers during last autumn and prior to the dispatch of Great Britain's reply to Secretary Olney's note with the result that the diplomats answered that all of the powers having interests in America agreed with Lord Salisbury that the Monroe doctrine, as stated by Mr. Olney, did not possess any international authority.

London, Dec. 18.—That the situation resulting from the communication of President Cleveland's Venezuelan message to Congress is not generally taken as seriously as the newspaper articles on the subject indicate is evidenced by a cablegram